

Corals of the Aleutian Islands

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Running title: Corals of the Aleutian Islands

ABSTRACT

A unique feature of the benthic habitat in the Aleutian Islands is the presence of a highly diverse and abundant coral and sponge community. These communities likely provide important habitat for a variety of fish and invertebrate species. Summaries of historical data and recent direct observations with a submersible indicate that the Aleutian Islands may harbor the highest diversity and abundance of coldwater corals in the world. There are 69 documented taxa (species and subspecies) of coral in the Aleutians of which 25 are endemic. Within the Aleutian Islands there is an increase in diversity of corals west of about longitude 169° W. This shift in diversity is consistent with the hypothesis of an ecological boundary in the vicinity of Samalga Pass. Given the endemism and high diversity and abundance of corals in the Aleutians, there is evidence that this region is the evolutionary center of origin for some taxa of coldwater corals.

Key words: Aleutian Islands, coral, habitat, species diversity, sponge

The waters of the Aleutian Islands Archipelago support a diverse benthic community. Trawl survey data, specimens acquired from fisheries bycatch, and *in situ* observations with a submersible indicate that the Aleutian Islands may harbor the highest abundance and diversity of coldwater corals in the world (e.g. Heifetz, 2002). Corals of the Aleutians include stolon corals (suborder Stolineria), true soft corals (suborder Alcyonaria), sea whips and sea pens (suborder Pennatulacea), gorgonian corals (suborders Scleraxonia, Holaxonia, and Calcaxonia), stony cup corals (order Scleractinia), hydrocorals (order Filifera), and black corals (order Antipatharia) (Wing and Barnard, 2004)

The focus of this paper is on coldwater corals (Fig. 1). However, our *in situ* observations also indicate that together with corals, sponges are a dominant feature of the benthic community at some locations of the Aleutian Islands. Trawl survey data also indicate that sponges are widely distributed and abundant in the Aleutian Islands, but their diversity may not be different from that found elsewhere in Alaskan waters (Malecha *et al.*, 2004).

Our review of the literature, museum records and our verified own collections indicate 86 different taxa (genera, species, or subspecies) of coldwater corals from the Aleutian Islands (Table 1) (see literature cited in Wing and Barnard, 2004). This is probably an overestimate because of the way some of the specimens have been classified. Specimens that were classified only to the genus level (e.g. *Clavularia* sp.) may be already listed species of the same genus or an undescribed species. More taxonomic work needs to be done on the specimens that have only been classified to the genus level. Counting only the taxa that have been classified to the species and subspecies level and those classified to the genus level without multiple species (i.e. *Paramuricea* sp.,

Parastenella sp., *Amphilaphis* sp., and *Flabellum* sp.), results in 69 taxa of coral in the Aleutian Islands. Although Table 1 does not have black corals occurring in the Aleutians, our just completed sampling during July and August 2004 identified black coral in the Aleutians.

Considering only the taxa that have been identified to at least the species level, results in 25 endemic species and subspecies of coral in the Aleutians (Table 1). Most of the endemic taxa are gorgonians (9) and hydrocorals (15). Newly described, endemic genera and species such as the gorgonian coral *Alaskagorgia aleutiana* have recently been reported from the Aleutians (Sánchez and Cairns, 2004).

The conservation of coldwater corals and associated communities has stimulated much recent interest because of concern about damage to them caused by fishing gear (e.g. Malakoff, 2003). From a conservation perspective, understanding the ecological and biogeographic mechanisms that play a role in shaping these communities is important. In the Aleutians, corals and sponges form large “groves” which are sensitive to human-induced or natural change; some species are believed to live hundreds if not thousands of years (Andrews *et al.*, 2002; Risk *et al.*, 2002). Corals and sponges provide important habitat and refuge for a variety of fish and invertebrates (Freese *et al.*, 1999; Kreiger and Wing, 2002). In the Aleutian Islands, corals and sponges may be “keystone species” (Tews *et al.*, 2004) that by their presence determine benthic fish and invertebrate diversity and abundance. Determination of whether corals and sponges are truly keystone species awaits our analysis of *in situ* dive observations currently underway.

National Marine Fisheries Service trawl survey data can be used to examine geographic trends of coral diversity within the Aleutians. Although there are limitations

to this data with regard to consistency of taxonomic identifications and the ability to sample high relief habitat, there is still valuable information for examining general trends (Heifetz, 2002). Many coral names in the database do not represent individual species but instead are various levels of taxonomic groupings. Based on this data, there is an increase in the within-haul diversity of corals in the Aleutian Islands west of about longitude 169° W (Fig. 2a and Fig. 2b). For hauls that encountered corals, in the eastern section 96 % of the hauls contain only 1-2 coral taxa, which is typical for most of Alaska's waters. In the western section the range is 1-14, and 33 % of the hauls contain more than 2 taxa. This appears to be a distinct boundary not just an east-west gradient because immediately west of this boundary there are hauls that have up to 10 coral taxa.

This boundary is consistent with the hypothesis of an ecological boundary in the vicinity of Samalga Pass between Chuginadak and Umnak Islands that has been associated with a partitioning of species distributions of seabirds and zooplankton and a strong front in surface water properties (Coyle, 2005; Ladd *et al.*, 2005). Some taxa of coral occur in both the eastern and western sections, but the overall diversity is much greater west of the boundary (Fig. 2b and Table 2). The difference in diversity is mostly due to hydrocorals, gorgonian corals, and cup corals. For survey records where specimens were identified to at least the genus level, 9 gorgonian corals, 4 cup corals, and 17 hydrocorals were not collected in the eastern section. In addition, in the eastern section over half of the corals are from two taxonomic groups; 35.0 % sea whips and sea pens and 20.5 % gorgonians in the genus *Fanellia*. In the western section only 2.7 % of the coral are sea whips and sea pens and 11.6 % are in the genus *Fanellia*.

The longitudinal shift in Aleutian coral diversity is likely the result of the interaction of geomorphic, oceanographic, and biogeographic processes. Many sessile marine organisms such as corals depend on rocky substrates for recruitment and growth. The Aleutian Island chain is composed of two distinct sections, with a geological boundary that roughly corresponds with the ecological one. The eastern section, which merges into the Alaska Peninsula, comprises islands that rise from the shallow continental shelf. West of the boundary, the Aleutian Islands rest on the narrow crest of the Aleutian Ridge, a mostly submerged mountain range bordered by deep water to the north and south (Vallier *et al.*, 1994). The submarine slopes of this ridge have a much greater depth range and more widespread rocky substrate than the seafloor in the eastern section, which is shallow, close to the continent, and blanketed by sediments deposited primarily during glacial periods (Hampton, 1983). The eastern section has some rocky substrates, but these are more patchily distributed than in the western section.

Oceanographic features, especially strong, nutrient-laden currents are likely favorable for growth of corals. In the Aleutian Islands, strong currents occur more frequently in the western section, particularly through the many deepwater passes between islands in this area. West of Samalga Pass, transport through passes is generally from the nutrient-rich Alaska Stream (Ladd *et al.*, 2005). Due to more vertical mixing, water properties are more oceanic (i.e. colder, saltier, and more nitrate rich) in the western section than in the eastern section, the latter of which is influenced by the nitrate depleted and fresher Alaska Coastal Current. The presence of submerged mountain peaks in the western section may cause areas of localized flow acceleration. On these peaks this accelerated current regime coupled with the prevalence of exposed rocky substrates

may result in conditions favorable for coral recruitment and growth similar to that on seamounts (Genin *et al.*, 1986).

We do not attempt to demonstrate or hypothesize the linkages between coral diversity and oceanographic/biogeographic patterns. A full understanding of biogeographic patterns would require examination of paleontology, phylogeny, genetics, and empirical data. From the perspective of tropical coral reef ecosystems, Briggs (2004) asserted that the evolutionary origin of successful species, genera, and families is from high diversity locations. If this assertion can be generalized for coldwater coral ecosystems, then the endemism and high diversity and abundance of corals in the Aleutians is evidence that the center of origin for some taxa of coldwater corals is the Aleutian Islands.

Why do the Aleutian Islands have such a high diversity and abundance of coldwater corals? A pilot research program that we initiated in 2002 specifically designed to provide new information on coral and sponge habitat in the Aleutian Islands may help answer this question. The occupied submersible *Delta* was used to explore coral habitat in the Aleutians near the Andreanof Islands and on Petrel Bank just north of the Aleutians in the Bering Sea. This was the first and only directed exploration of coral communities at any depth in the Aleutian Islands since the surveys conducted by the RV *Albatross* nearly a century ago. Preliminary results from this research confirmed the high diversity and wide distribution of corals in the central Aleutians in water less than 365 m (the depth limit of the *Delta*). Corals and sponges were found at 30 of the 31 dive sites investigated.

This research expanded in 2003-04 with multibeam habitat mapping and expanded *in situ* sampling with the *Delta* and deeper water (greater than 365 m) sampling with the *Jason II* remotely operated vehicle. Habitat classification of the multibeam maps using the methods of Greene *et al.* (1999) will enable extrapolation to a broad geographic area of coral densities assessed from *in situ* sampling. The major objectives of this new research are to: 1) assess the distribution and abundance of corals and sponges in the central Aleutians with respect to major environmental factors and construct a predictive model based on the assessment; 2) determine the importance of corals and sponges as habitat for commercially important fish and invertebrates; 3) evaluate the extent of fishing gear impacts on coral and sponge habitats; and 4) collect corals to describe new species, aid in taxonomic revisions, and determine coral reproductive schedules and larval dynamics. Meeting these objectives will provide information needed for making critical fishery management decisions to protect coral and sponge habitats.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Dave Clausen for comments on an early version of this manuscript. Dr. Jennifer Reynolds provided information on the geological characteristics of the Aleutian Islands. Kalei Shotwell aided with preparation of figures. Partial funding for the *Delta* and *Jason II* submersible observations was provided by the North Pacific Research Board and NOAA's Underwater Research Program.

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Example of coral habitat of the Aleutian Islands. Shown are the gorgonian coral *Paragorgia arborea*, unidentified hydrocorals, sponges, and hydroids (Alberto Lindner, NOAA Fisheries).

Figure 2a. Diversity of coldwater corals off Alaska based on National Marine Fisheries Service trawl surveys 1990-2003. Each data point is the number of taxonomic groups in an individual trawl haul.

Figure 2b. Diversity of coldwater corals in the Aleutian Islands in the vicinity of Samalga Pass based on National Marine Service trawl surveys 1990-2003. Each data point is the number of taxonomic groups in an individual trawl haul.

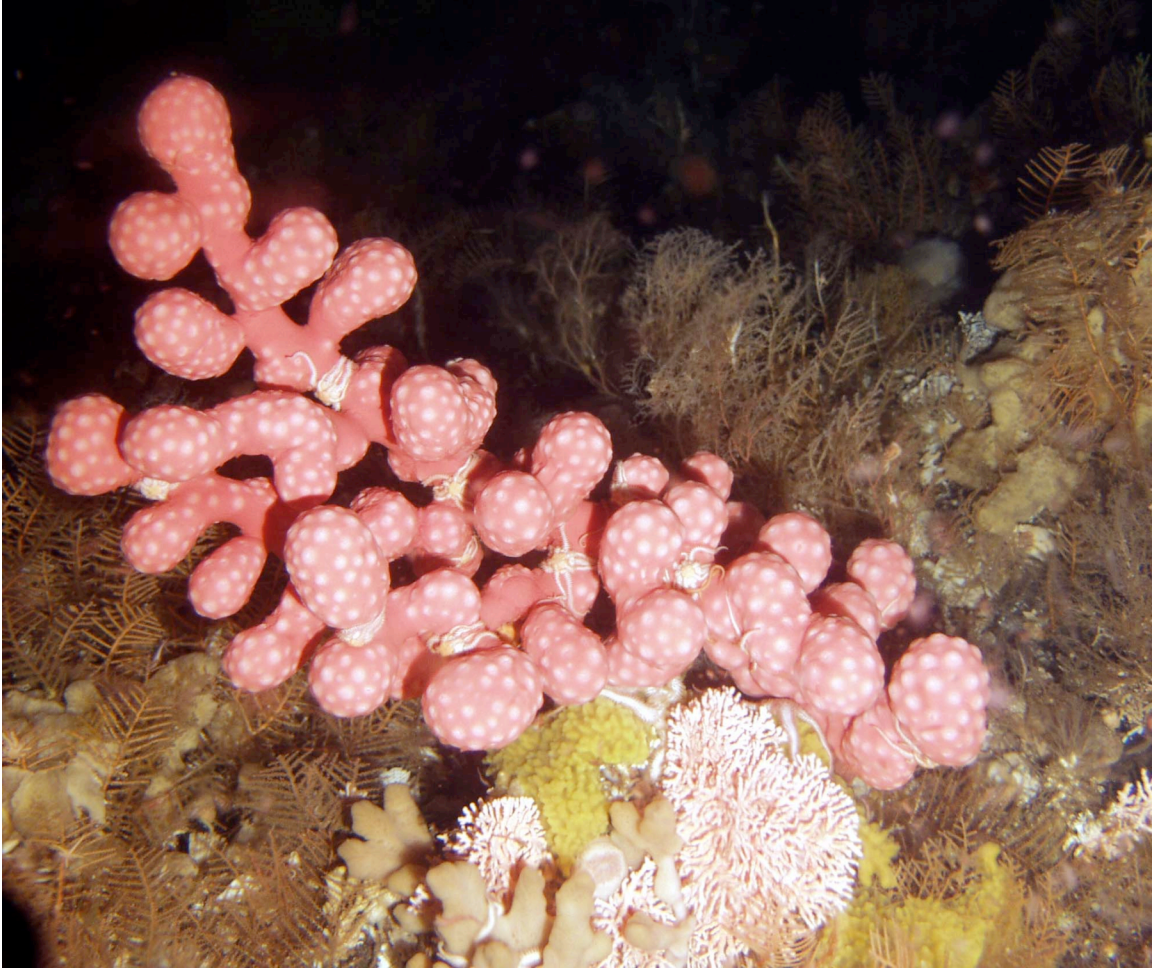


Figure 1

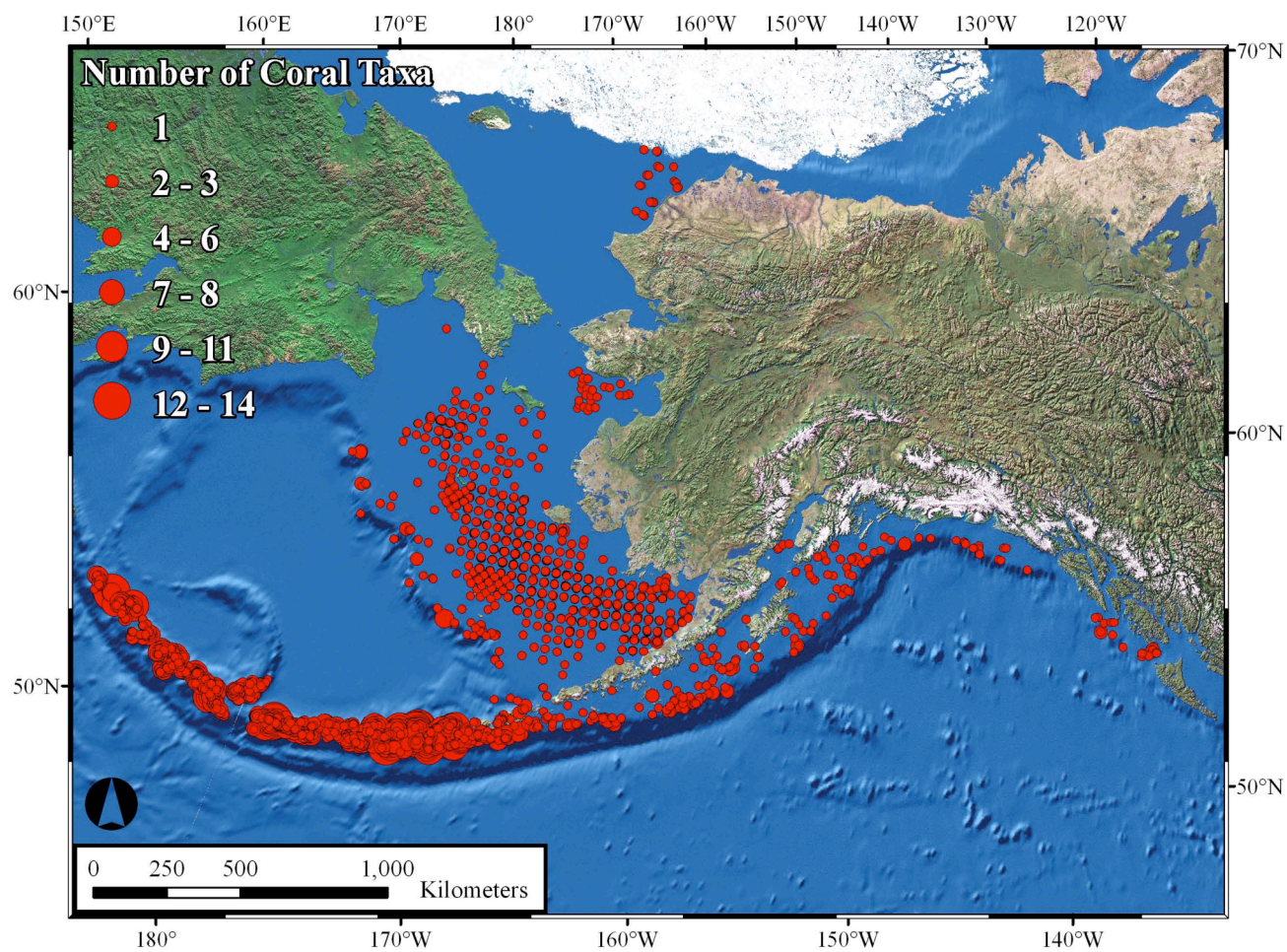


Figure 2a

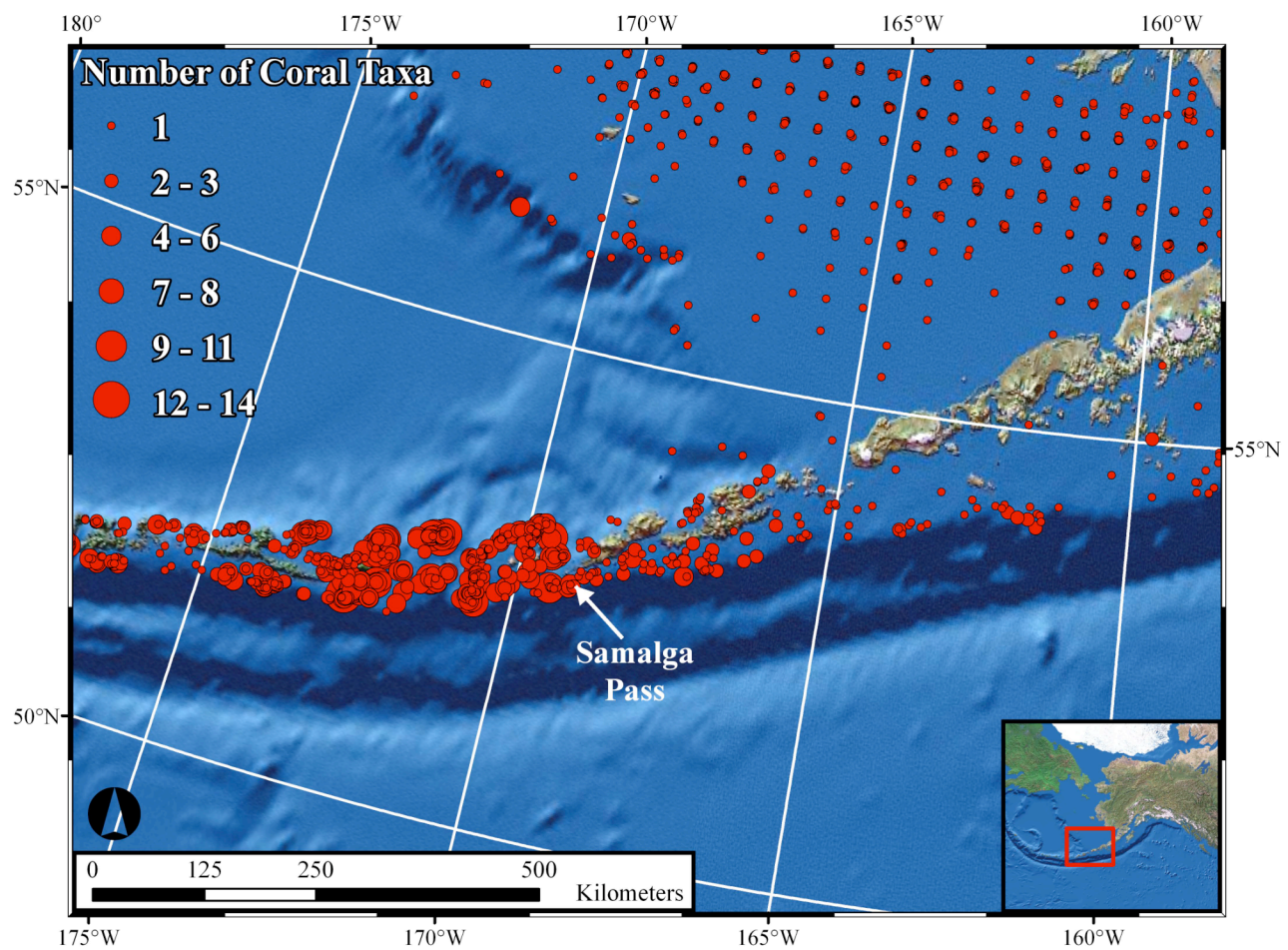


Figure 2b

Table 1. Biogeographical distribution of Alaskan coral taxa in the North Pacific Ocean summarized from the literature, verified museum records, and our own verified collections. Asterisks denote species or subspecies that are endemic to the Aleutians. J = Japan; SO = Sea of Okhotsk; WB = Western Bering Sea; EB = Eastern Bering Sea; AL = Aleutian Islands; WG = Western Gulf of Alaska; EG = Eastern Gulf of Alaska; SE = Southeastern Alaska; BC = British Columbia and south; SM = Seamounts.

Coral taxa	J	SO	WB	EB	AL	WG	EG	SE	BC	SM
Stolon corals										
<i>Clavularia incrustans</i>		+	+	+	+					
<i>Clavularia incrustans moresbii</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Clavularia</i> sp.					+					
True soft corals										
<i>Anthomastus japonicus</i>	+	+	+	+	+					
<i>Anthomastus</i> cf <i>japonicus</i>					*					
<i>Anthomastus ritterii</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Anthomastus</i> sp.					+					
<i>Gersemia rubiformis</i>			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Gersemia</i> sp.					+					
Gorgonian corals										
<i>Alaskagorgia aleutiana</i>					*					
<i>Amphilaphis</i> sp. (1)					+					
<i>Amphilaphis</i> sp. (2)					+					

<i>Amphilaphis</i> sp. (3)					+					
<i>Arthrogorgia kinoshita</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Arthrogorgia otsukai</i>		+	+	+	+					
<i>Arthrogorgia utinomii</i>					*					
<i>Calcigorgia beringi</i>					+			+	+	
<i>Calcigorgia</i> sp.					+					
<i>Calcigorgia spiculifera</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Corallium</i> sp.										+
<i>Euplexaura marki</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Euplexaura</i> sp.					+	+				
<i>Fanellia compressa</i>	+	+	+	+	+					
<i>Fanellia fraseri</i>					+	+				
<i>Isidella paucispinosa</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Keratoisis profunda</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Lepidisis</i> sp.						+	+	+	+	
<i>Muriceides</i> cf <i>cylindrica</i>					*					
<i>Muriceides cylindrica</i>	+				+					
<i>Muriceides nigra</i>					*					
<i>Muriceides</i> sp.					+					
<i>Paragorgia arborea</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Paragorgia pacifica</i>								+	+	
<i>Paragorgia</i> sp.										+
<i>Paramuricea</i> sp.					+					

<i>Parastenella</i> sp.										+
<i>Plumarella flabellata</i>	+									+
<i>Plumarella longispina</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Plumarella</i> sp.										+
<i>Plumarella spicata</i>										*
<i>Plumarella spinosa</i>	+									+
<i>Primnoa resaedaformis pacifica</i>	+	+	+	+	+					
<i>Primnoa reseadaformis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Primnoa reseadformis willeyi</i>						+	+	+	+	+
<i>Swiftia beringi</i>										*
<i>Swiftia pacifica</i>										*
<i>Swiftia simplex</i>						+			+	+
<i>Swiftia</i> sp.										+
<i>Thouarella hilgendorfi</i>	+									+
<i>Thouarella</i> sp.										+
<i>Thouarella striata</i>										*
<i>Thouarella superba</i>										*
Sea whips and sea pens										
<i>Anthoptilum grandiflorum</i>				+						
<i>Anthoptilum murrayi</i>	+	+	+	+						
<i>Halipteris californica</i>									+	+
<i>Halipteris willemoesi</i>					+	+	+	+	+	
<i>Pennatula phosphorea</i>			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

<i>Pennatula phosphorea</i>								+	+
<i>Protoptilum</i> sp.						+	+	+	+
<i>Ptilosarcus gurneyi</i>				+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Stylatula elongata</i>									+
<i>Stylatula gracilis</i>									+
<i>Umbellula lindahli</i>		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Virgularia</i> sp.							+	+	+

Cup corals

<i>Balanophyllia elegans</i>						+	+	+	+	+
<i>Caryophyllia alaskensis</i>						+	+	+	+	
<i>Caryophyllia arnoldi</i>									+	+
<i>Caryophyllia</i> sp.						+				
<i>Crispatotrochus foxi</i>						+	+	+	+	+
<i>Flabellum</i> sp.						+				
<i>Fungiacyathus marenzelleri</i>	+					+				+
<i>Javania borealis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			
<i>Javania cailleti</i>			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Leptopenus discus</i>						+				+
<i>Paracyathus stearnsii</i>									+	+

Black corals

<i>Bathypathes alternata</i>								+	+	+
<i>Bathypathes patula</i>								+	+	+
<i>Bathypathes</i> sp.								+	+	+

<i>Chrysopathes speciosa</i>			+	+	+
<i>Dendrobathypathes</i> sp.			+	+	+
<i>Lillipathes lilliei</i>			+	+	+
<i>Parantipathes</i> sp.			+	+	+

Hydrocorals

<i>Crypthelia trophostega</i>		*						
<i>Cyclohelix lamellata</i>	+	+						
<i>Cyclohelix</i> sp.		+						
<i>Distichopora borealis</i>		*						
<i>Distichopora</i> sp.		+						
<i>Errinopora nanneca</i>		*						
<i>Errinopora pourtalesii</i>		+	+	+	+	+		
<i>Errinopora</i> sp.		+						
<i>Errinopora stylifera</i>		*						
<i>Errinopora zarhyncha</i>		*						
cf. <i>Stenohelia</i>		*						
<i>Stylantheca papillosa</i>		*						
<i>Stylantheca porphyra</i>						+	+	
<i>Stylantheca petrograpta</i>		+			+	+	+	
<i>Stylaster alaskana</i>		*						
<i>Stylaster brochi</i>		*						
<i>Stylaster campylecus campylecus</i>		+	+	+	+			
<i>Stylaster campylecus parageus</i>					+	+	+	

<i>Stylaster campylecus trachystomus</i>		*			
<i>Stylaster campylecus tylotus</i>		*			
<i>Stylaster cancellatus</i>		*			
<i>Stylaster elassotomus</i>		*			
<i>Stylaster moseleyanus</i>		*			
<i>Stylaster polyorchis</i>		*			
<i>Stylaster</i> sp.		+			
<i>Stylaster stejnegeri</i>	+	+			
<i>Stylaster venustus</i>				+	+
<i>Stylaster verrilli</i>				+	+

Table 2. List of taxonomic names, frequency of occurrence, and percent frequency of occurrence for corals west and east of longitude 169° W. Data is based on NMFS trawl surveys in waters of the Aleutian Islands 1990-2003.

Coral taxa	West		East	
True soft coral	Freq	% Freq	Freq	% Freq
Alcyonacea	55	2.07	4	1.65
<i>Alcyonium</i> sp.	38	1.43	2	0.82
<i>Alyconaria</i> unidentified	16	0.60	6	2.47
<i>Anthomastus</i> sp.	108	4.06	3	1.23
<i>Anthomastus</i> sp. A	35	1.32	1	0.41
<i>Anthomastus</i> sp. B	4	0.15		
<i>Gersemia rubiformis</i>			1	0.41
<i>Gersemia</i> sp.	18	0.68	4	1.65
Gorgonian coral				
<i>Amphilaphis</i> sp.	171	6.43	15	6.17
<i>Amphilaphis</i> sp. 1	17	0.64		
<i>Amphilaphis</i> sp. 2	27	1.01		
<i>Amphilaphis</i> sp. 3	61	2.29		
<i>Arthrogorgia</i> sp.	35	1.32		
<i>Calcigorgia</i> sp.	36	1.35	3	1.23
<i>Calcigorgia spiculifera</i>	37	1.39	1	0.41
<i>Euplexaura marki</i>	9	0.34		

<i>Euplexaura</i> sp.	32	1.20		
<i>Fanellia compressa</i>	145	5.45	10	4.12
<i>Fanellia fraseri</i>	43	1.62		
<i>Fanellia</i> sp.	174	6.99	42	17.28
Gorgonacea	126	4.74	10	4.12
<i>Keratoisis</i> sp.	10	0.38		
<i>Muriceides nigra</i>	1	0.04		
<i>Muriceides</i> sp.	67	2.52	6	2.47
<i>Paragorgia arborea</i>	142	5.34	7	2.88
<i>Paragorgia</i> sp.	22	0.83		
<i>Plumarella</i> sp.	43	1.62	4	1.65
<i>Plumarella</i> sp. 1 (Bayer)	84	3.16	4	1.65
<i>Primnoa resaediformes</i>	2	0.08		
<i>Primnoa</i> sp.	45	1.69		
<i>Primnoa willeyi</i>	127	4.77	5	2.06
<i>Swiftia</i> sp.	9	0.34	7	2.88
<i>Thouarella</i> sp.	199	7.48	10	4.12
Sea Whips and Sea Pens				
<i>Halipteris californica</i>	12	0.45	10	4.12
<i>Halipteris</i> sp.			2	0.82
Pennatulacea	23	0.86	40	16.46
<i>Ptilosarcus gurneyi</i>	4	0.15	6	2.47
<i>Stylatula</i> sp.	24	0.90	12	4.94

<i>Virgularia</i> sp.	1	0.04	2	0.82
Virgularidae	9	0.34	13	5.35
Cup coral				
<i>Caryophyllia alaskensis</i>	9	0.34		
<i>Caryophyllia</i> sp.	25	0.94		
<i>Javania borealis</i>	9	0.34		
<i>Javania caillieti</i>	4	0.15		
Scleractinia unidentified	100	3.76	8	3.29
Hydrocorals				
<i>Crypthelia</i> sp.	1	0.04		
<i>Crypthelia trophostega</i>	20	0.75		
<i>Cyclohelix lamellate</i>	54	2.03		
<i>Cyclohelix</i> sp.	2	0.08		
<i>Cyclohelix</i> sp. A	3	0.11		
<i>Distichopora borealis</i>	12	0.45	1	0.41
<i>Distichopora</i> sp.	24	0.90		
<i>Errinopora nanneca</i>	14	0.53		
<i>Errinopora</i> sp.	31	1.16		
<i>Errinopora zarhyncha</i>	3	0.11		
<i>Stylaster brochi</i>	12	0.45		
<i>Stylaster campylecus</i>	35	1.32		
<i>Stylaster cancellatus</i>	8	0.30		
<i>Stylaster elassotomus</i>	5	0.19		

<i>Stylaster moseleyana</i>	4	0.15		
<i>Stylaster polyorchis</i>	6	0.23		
<i>Stylaster</i> sp.	259	9.73	4	1.65
<i>Stylaster stejnegeri</i>	3	0.11		
<i>Stylaster verrilli</i>	1	0.04		
Stylasteridae unidentified	1	0.04		
Stylasterina unidentified	5	0.19		
